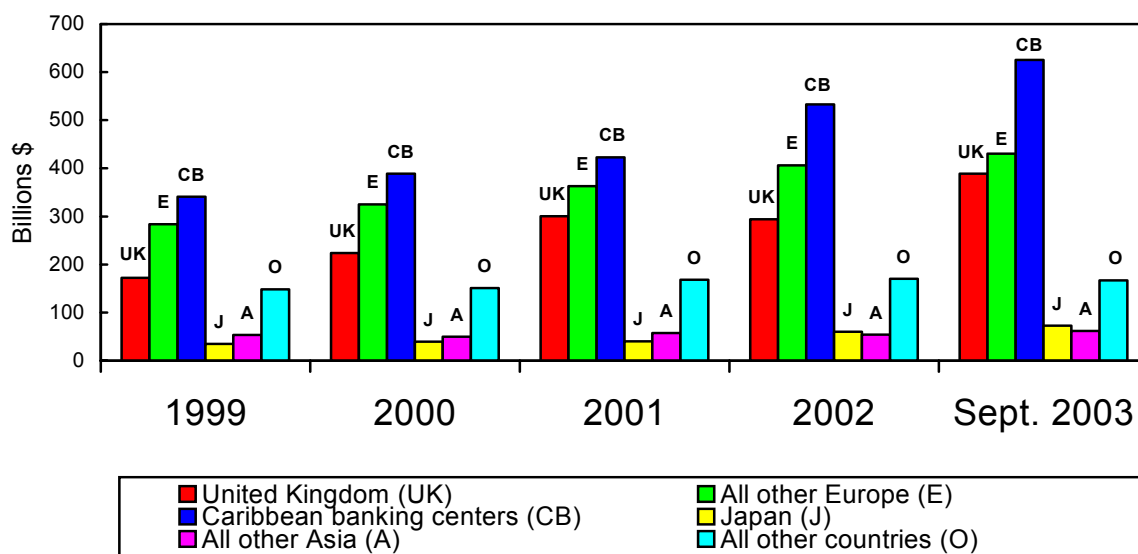


Chart CM-B -- U.S. Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks,
Brokers and Dealers with Respect to Selected Countries



[In millions of dollars. Source: Treasury International Capital Reporting System]

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	Sept. 2003
United Kingdom.....	172,345	223,976	300,665	293,642	388,641
All other Europe.....	283,430	324,734	362,960	406,139	430,704
Caribbean banking ctrs\1 \2...	340,917	388,987	422,615	533,194	625,288
Japan.....	34,627	39,179	40,047	59,792	72,741
All other Asia.....	53,267	49,440	57,326	53,952	62,102
Subtotal.....	884,586	1,026,316	1,183,613	1,346,719	1,579,476
All other countries.....	148,542	150,876	167,986	170,023	167,177
Grand total.....	1,033,128	1,177,192	1,351,599	1,516,742	1,746,653

\1 Includes Bahamas, Bermuda, British West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, and Panama

\2 Beginning January 2001, Cayman Islands replaced British West Indies in reporting format.

In September 2003, U.S. banking claims, excluding long-term securities, amounted to nearly \$1.8 trillion, an increase of about \$230 billion from yearend 2002. In large part, the increase in claims reflects changes to the reporting scope of the TIC reporting system effective February 2003. Between March and September, when data are reported on a consistent basis, banking claims increased \$51 billion. U.S. banking claims increased \$165 billion in 2002 and \$175 billion in 2001.

As with U.S. banking liabilities, U.S. banking claims on foreigners are concentrated in international financial centers. About 60 percent of these claims are reported opposite the United Kingdom and banking centers in the Caribbean. These financial centers accounted for most of the increase in U.S. banking claims through September of 2003. The share of claims against foreigners domiciled in Asia has declined over the past several years from about 20 percent at the end of 1996 to less than 10 percent currently.